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A GENERIC SYNOPSIS OF THE BYTHOSCOPIDÆ.

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FAMILY V. BYTHOSCOPIDÆ.

Head as wide or wider than the thorax, when narrower very thin antero-posteriorly with a sharp superior margin; the frons in the former case obtuse or slightly convex, in the latter, flattened. Ocelli 2, situated on the frons between the antennæ. Antennæ setiform, 3-jointed, the basal joints short, thick, placed in cavities. Thorax well developed, wider than long, or else hexagonal, slightly convexly rounded, punctate, or with delicate striations. Scutellum rather large, triangular. Elytra subopaque, seldom entirely translucent. Tegulæ present. Posterior coxæ contiguous. Tibiæ prismatic, the hind edges of posterior pair most frequently armed with a double row of numerous strong spines or else with small denticulations or fine ciliæ. Tarsi 3-jointed.

This family is of rather small extent and represented by but comparatively few genera; in it I have included, as subfamilies, the genera *Æthalion* Latreille, and *Eurymela* Burmeister, the position of which has been the subject of considerable controversy with systematists.

The former, seems to be closely allied to the *Membracidae* where Stål placed it; the latter, to the *Jassidae*, but their general facies and the position of the ocelli are Bythoscopid, and I believe they belong in this group.

The following table will enable one to recognize these subfamilies:

SUBFAMILIES.

Head transverse, antero-posteriorly very thin, much narrower than the thorax; frons flat, upper margin sharp; thorax hexagonal, the sides usually sinuate. . . .

SUBFAMILY 1. *ÆTHALIONINÆ*.

Head broadly transverse, antero-posteriorly rarely very thin, as broad or broader than the thorax; frons usually convex, upper margin rounded; thorax transverse quadrate or somewhat trapezoidal, sides not sinuate.

*Posterior tibiae usually not strongly spined, at the most with two or three spines, or else with a double row of weak spines or ciliae

SUBFAMILY II. **EURYMELINÆ.**

**Posterior tibiae always with a double row of strong spines

SUBFAMILY III. **BYTHOSCOPINÆ.**

SUBFAMILY I. **ÆTHALIONINÆ.**

TABLE OF GENERA.

Head deeply emarginated G. 1. **Schizia** Spinola
Head not or but slightly emarginated.

Costal area with 3 to 5 transverse veins, none forked . . . G. 2. **Æthalion** Latreille

Costal area with 9 transverse veins, the 2nd forked; outer edge of posterior tibiae with numerous small denticulations G. 3. **Polydontoscelis** n. g.*

SUBFAMILY II. **EURYMELINÆ.**

TABLE OF GENERA.

Posterior tibiae with not more than 2 or 3 spines G. 1. **Eurymela** Burm.

Posterior tibiae with a double row of very weak spines
G. 2. **Eurymeloides** n. g.

SUBFAMILY III. **BYTHOSCOPINÆ.**

TABLE OF GENERA.

Antennæ inserted in feeble cavities 2

Antennæ inserted in deep cavities beneath a ledge.

Thorax with transverse striations.

Lateral margins of thorax sharply keeled, of moderate length
G. 1. **Macropsis** Lewis

Lateral margins of thorax not sharply keeled, very short
G. 2. **Bythoscopus** Germ.

Thorax with oblique striations G. 3. **Pediopsis** Germ.

2 Head including the eyes wider than the elytra at base.

Membrane with an appendage G. 4. **Idiocerus** Lewis

Membrane without an appendage G. 5. **Pachyopsis** Uhler

Head including the eyes not wider than the elytra at base.

Membrane without an appendage G. 6. **Agallia** Curtis

* A new genus discovered in Florida.